NO PRESS CENSORSHIP.

THE BILL BURIED IN THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

A Powerful Common-Sense Argumen by Amos Cummings-Dougherty, of Florida, Airs His Affliction and Makes a Couple of Funny Propositions.

Mr. Riddleberger's fight against secret sessions in general, and against the British extradition treaty in particular, was recognized in the shape of a large and very hand some floral harp placed on his desk yester-day morning by the Irish society called the

Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred were the following: For international copyright law; for a pro-hibition amendment to the constitution for the removal of import duty on medieverything used in the treatment and diag nosis of diseases; for arbitration between nations; address of the constitutional con vention of Dakots for the division of the territory and the admission of the southern

territory and the admission of the southern portion as a state.

Mr. Plumb, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill appropriating \$15,000 for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia—one-half out of the treasury and one-half out of the District revenues. Passed.

Among the other bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

the following:
To provide for the erection of public
buildings by contract to the lowest bidder.
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to

buildings by contract to the lowest bildder.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to utilize the hot water now running to waste at Hot Springs, Ark.

To prevent the sale of adulterated food in the District of Columbia.

To authorize the appointment of a hydrographer and assistant hydrographer of the nay.

For a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Vest, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and the creetion of a building near the War Department building, in the city of Washington, for the safe keeping of the records of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments not required for constant reference. Passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Palmer: For the better protection of human life on merchant steam vessels.

By Mr. Voorhees: To increase the pensions of those who have lost a limb, or two limbs, or both eyes.

By Mr. Platt: To prohibit members of territorial legislatures from holding office.

To pay over the passage of Gien. Lafayette and his family from France to the United States as the guests of the nation in 1824.

By Mr. Sawyer: Authorizing the appointment of eleven railway mail superintendents.

By Mr. Vest: To fix the number of docu-

By Mr. Vest: To fix the number of docu-ments printed by Congress, and known as "the usual number's at 700, and to specify the number of certain documents to be

"the usual number's' at 700, and to specify the number of certain documents to be printed.

In connection with this joint resolution Mr. Vest, referred "to the desultary and unpremeditated debate" last Thursday on that subject. He had then taken occasion to notice the gross abuse of the laws and practice in regard to the printing of public documents. The impression seemed to have been made among those who took the trouble to read the report of his remarks in the Record and in the press that he was burdened with a very large number of valuable public documents which he could not get rid of, and the result was that his mail had, since that debate, been full of applications from all portions of the United States asking for full copies of the census report, for all the geological surveys, for the Medical History of the War of the Rebellion, for statistical atlases, for ethnological and agricultural and Smithsonian reports. He was not asked for debates on the Blair bill or for the documents relating thereto.

He had endeavored to make it distinctly understood that the documents to which he referred were not such as he had just enumerated, but were largely reports of bureaus, with long arrays of statistical information which no human being would ever read, except some man sentenced to death whose sentence had been commuted to solitary imprisonment for life. The clerk of the committee on public buildings and grounds had told him to-day that he sent last week to the basement of the capitol twenty-five bags of such documents, for which there was no space in the committee room. There were now in the cellars of the capitol over 2,000 bags of these documents, and there was but one living man (Mr. Amazi Smith, of the Senate document room) who knew what they were.

He did not object to the publication by the government of valuable information, but he objected to the wasting of money on trash, on refuse matter, on debris that was never used by snybody. Senator Sherman had told him that of the books issued to him for his perso

him for his personal use since he had been in Congress he had now between six and seven thousand volumes, not one of which

seven thousand volumes, not one of which he had ever opened.

Another seintor had told him that the only use he had found for some of the books was to send them to young lawyers on fyontier towns, who placed them on their shelves, as they looked like law books. It takinged him of the parvenu mentioned in the Pottphar papers, who determined to buy a libsary, but who, under the instinct of economy, simply bought the outside coverings of books, without any contents at all, arranged them on shelves, and they answered all the purposes of himself and family.

swered all the purposes of himself and family.

Mr. Paddock said that his colleague, the chairman of the committee on public printing, was not present to-day to reply to the remarks of the senator from Missouri, but for his own part he should be glad to have a few thousand of the senator's public documents to distribute among the people on the frontiers of Nobraska and other western states, who were hungry and thirsty for knowledge, and would be glad to receive anything that had been considered by Congress worthy of being printed.

The joint resolution was referred to the committee on printing.

committee on printing, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the segrega-tion of public lands capable of irrigation

Treasury for information as to the segregation of public lands capable of irrigation from other lands.

Mr. Vorhees offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the report made to the library building commission by Architect Smithmeyer on the 1st of February, 1888. He took occasion in connection with it to reply to the remarks of Senator Plumb last Thursday, on the subject of the library building. That work was in charge (he said) of three officers of the government, the Secretary of the Interior, the librarian of Congress, and the architect of the Capitol, who could be paid no additional compensation, and bad, therefore, no personal interest in delaying the work. The new buildings for the State, War, and Navy Departments had been in course of construction for the last lifteen years. The new library building would be 21,000 square feet larger than that building. It was to be the largest library building in the world, and, consequently, every step should be taken with the utmost circumwaction and care. The expenditure of the \$18,000 commented upon by the senator from Ramas was represented by the cost of leveling the ground, removing the water, gas, and sower pipes, curbstones, &c.; there were twenty-seven

resented by the cost of leveling the ground, removing the water, gas, and sower pipes, curbatones, &c.; there were twenty-seven draughtemen and clerks employed, and the four women who had been spoken of as "in charge of horses and carts" were simply the owners of some of the horses and carts employed. If he (Mr. Voorhees) thought that there was any irregularity or impropriety in the matter he would have been the first to "cry aloud and spare not." In conclusion he spoke of Mr. Smithmeyer, the architect of the library building, as one of the oldest members of the American Society of Architects and as a man of the highest capacity and of unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Chandler submitted the opinion of an

Mr. Chandler submitted the opinion of an expert approving the character of the coment which had been refused by the architect, and which had been spoken of as "rotten cement."

Mr. Plumb said he could not now respond to the carefully prepared statement presented by the senator from Indiana. He understood that senator 'o maintain that there had been no extrawagance, no un-

that point be took issue with the senator and thought he would be able to show the Senate that be (Yoorhees) was mistaked, and that there was not only extravagance, but incompetency that, if it was desired to have a library building, it would be necessary to "clean out" the entire establishment now connected with it. At all events, that was bis belief, and he thought that the sconer it was done the better. He would not detain the Senate now, but would bring up the subject again,

The recolution was referred to the committee on the library building.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Blair educational bill, and was addressed by Mr. Plumb in opposition to it.

The bill was laid aside, and the resolution in regard to inefficiency of the postal service was taken up.

Mr. Reagan attempted to defend the administration, but was upset by Senators Hoar, Chace, and Aldrich.

The resolution went over, and, after several unimportant bills had been passed, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of states a number of bills were introduced and referred.

After some discussion on a question of privilege the House proceeded to the con-sideration of business pertaining to the

privilege the House proceeded to the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

The first bill called up was one punishing the advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. It was opposed by Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, upon constitutional grounds. He would go as far as any man in suppressing every species of gambling, but in so doing he would not violate the constitution which he had sworn to defend. The bill would prevent any paper, no matter where published, from coming into the District, and would infringe the liberty of the press.

The moral sentimest of the country was opposed to lotteries, and thirty-five states had passed laws prohibiting lottery advertisements. That moral sentiment would crush out this species of gambling, and there was no necessity for Congress to violate the constitution in order to eradicate it. He asked the Democratic side not to wipe out the middle saise, but to follow the interpretation of the constitution as made by Judge Storey. But if the spirit and letter of the constitution were to be broken, let the principle involved be commensurate with the remedy. Let it not be broken when no principle was involved.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, did not agree that the provisions of the bill applied to any paper published outside of the District, but admitted that that was a question upon which the best lawyers might differ.

Mr. Compton declared that he was not an advocate of lotteries, but he did not believe that souls could be sent to heaven by compulsory legislation. Society could only be regenerated by principles inculcated by Christian methods.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, said that according to his interpretation of the bill the provisions of the principles inculcated by Christian methods.

regenerated by principles inculcated by Christian methods.

Mr. Browne, of Indians, said that according to his interpretation of the bill the provisions applied as much to papers published in Maryland or New York circulating in the District of Columbia as to papers published in the District of Columbia; but with that interpretation he indorsed the bill fully and without reservation.

Mr. Crain, of Texas, took issue with the argument that every scheme of chance was necessarily a crime. He did not believe that a lottery, which was authorized by the organic law of a state of the Union, belonged to the category of crime. He did not believe that every bazar given for the benefit of the G. A. E.; that every fair given for the benefit of a church, was necessarily a crime, because, forsooth, moraliste of a certain school of morality held to the contrary.

Mr. Cummings of New York, looking at

a crime, because, forsooth, moralists of a certain school of morality held to the contrary.

Mr. Cummings of New York, looking at the bill not as a lawyer, but as a man who pretended to have a modicum of common sense, thought that there was too much law in it. In trying to correct an admitted evil the House was opening the doors to a greater cvil. The bill appeared to contain some of the ashes of the old alien and sedition laws. Those laws not only interfered with the liberty of the press, but also interfered—as the pending bill did—with the liberty of the person. Nor was this the first time that those ashes had been stirred up by Congress. They had been stirred under the administration of Gen. Grant, when the United States Senate had passed a bill to abridge the freedom of the press. Under the provisions of that bill the editor of the most obscure corner of the most obscure state could be dragged to the District of Columbia and subjected to fine and imprisonment by petty local tribunals. There was the same seed in this bill. It not only trampled on the freedom of the press and of the person but it trampled on the rights of states. The bill was clear in its provisions. It applied undoubtedly to papers published outside but circulating in the Dietrict of Columbia. If Congress bad a right to

The bill was clear in its provisions. It applied undoubtedly to papers published outside but circulating in the District of Coiumbia. If Congress had a right to prescribe what should be printed in the advertisement column of a newspaper, it had a right to exercise a censorship over the editorial and news columns. Congress was then to exercise editorial supervision over the entire press. Who was to be the editorial-rand news columns. Congress was then to exercise editorial supervision over the entire press. Who was to be the editorin-chief? The distinguished gentleman at the other end of the avenue? Who was to be the city editor? Was it to be the Speaker of the House? Who were to be the reporters? The chairmen of committees? Where was the editorial supervision to end? The House was playing with fire. It had better blow out the match and avoid a configuration.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, thought that the bill applied only to papers published in the District, and on this ground, opposed it, as creating an unjust discrimination.

Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, opposed the measure for a similar reason. If Congress could establish a censorably of the press which would prevent reporters lying about public men and private individuals, he, for one, would certainly vote to do so, because he had never seen anything so offensive to a sense of public morality in any lottery advertisement as he had seen in the expressed opinion of newspaper reporters, published as facts. If Congress could pass a bill which would require editors and reporters to confine themselves to a statement of facts, instead of publishing their individual opinions as facts, it would redound to the good and welfare of all the people.

Mr. Latham, of North Carolina, white expressing his bitter hostility to lotteries, denied the growing tendence in this country.

nman race. Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, regretted the growing tendency in this country toward the methods of monarchial Europe.

the growing tendency in this country toward the methods of monarchial Europe. He was opposed to a censorship of the press, because it was un-American, unrepublican, and (in this case) uncalled for.

On motion of Mr. Craig the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary. Yeas, 117; nays, 115.

The hill was passed to prohibit any person in Washington or Georgetown from making books or pools on the result of any taces or of any game of base ball.

A bill appropriating \$55,000 for the construction of a bridge across Rock creek at Woodley lane (near Oak View) in the District gave rise to a good deal of debate.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, defended the action of the committee on the District of Columbia in reporting the bill, and indignantly denied the imputation that its course had been influenced in the slightest degree by any real estate ring.

No final action was taken, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Salvation Oil always cures pain. It should be the companion of every traveling man. It extinguishes pain, whether resulting from a cut, a burn, a bruise, or a sprain. Get only the genuine. Price twenty-five cents a bottle

Sunday School Work. The Sunday school room of Caivary Baptist Church, corner of Eighth and H streets north-west, was filled last night by Sunday sono workers in attendance at the regular meeting workers in attendance at the regular meeting of the Sunday School Union of this city. The topic for discussion was "The Irgathering of Outside Children," and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Horshey, of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, and Wm. Reynolds, of Ireora, III, president of the international Sunday school convention helf at Chicago last year. Favious to the meeting of the uniod, Mr. Reynolds held a conference with the Sunday school superintendents in relation to the convention of Sunday school workers of the city to be held next month under the direction of B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, III., chairman of the executive committee of the international convention.

connection with the library building.

Vention.

Give Hiy's Cream Baim a trial. This justly tect, and which had been spoken of as "rotten cement."

Mr. Plumb said he could not now respond to the carefully prepared statement presented by the senator from Indiana. He understood that senator to maintain that there had been no extravagance, no unnecessary expenditure of public money, in connection with the library building. On

EVERYTHING LOWER.

Very Dull Market With But Little Interest in the Trading. New York, Feb. 13.—The week at the stock

Interest in the Trading.

Naw Yoar, Feb. 11.—The week at the stock exchanged opened with a very dult market, in which the transactions possessed little interest except to the traders and scaipers. There was very little news of a character to affect values, though what there was favored the bear side, and a generally bearish feeling was prevalent, especially in the early portion of the day. The usual flood of rate-cutting advices was missing to-day, but the news from the west was of scarcely less discouraging character, though the heaviest pressure from the bears was directed against the Vanderbilts, Canada Southern and Lake Shore being affected most by the raids. The transactions in the remainder of the list were generally of a scalping order, and fluctuations were confined to the narrowest limits. The coal stocks were comparatively firm.

The opening was very dult and heavy, and further losses were sustained in the early trading, which, however, were for small fractions only. The movement was not of long duration, however, although the declining tendency was noticeable throughout the greater part of the day. But the market became intensely dult after the first hour and few chabges in quotations were made. A better tone appeared late in the day, however, and the close was dull but firm at near opening figures. The net result of the day's business is that almost everything is lower, though losses are confined to fractions only.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 2 to 2½, last lean at 2½, and closing offered at 2. Sterling exchange is dull but firm. Actual business at 481 to 481½ for 60-day bills, and 48346 to 485½ for demand. Posted rate 455 to 457. Government bonds, dull but steady to firm. State bonds outlinely neglected. Railroad bonds dull and frequier.

Treasury balances—Coin, \$130,744,487; currency, \$1,631,341.

The following were the closing bid quotations to day.

Treasury balances—Colle, \$130,744,487; currency, \$11,631,341.

The following were the closing bid quotations to-day;

42, coup, 125%; 45%, 167%; Pac. 68 of '98, 120; Dist. Col. 3698, 116%; Ga. 78, gold "111; La. Cone, 91; Mo. 68 of '88, 100%; N. C. Cone, 91; Mo. 68 of '88, 100%; N. C. Cone, 81, 121; do. 48, 94%; Tennessee new Est. 100; do. 58, 901; do. 58, 691; Va. 68, 48; do. ex. nat. coupon, 40; Ceo. Pac. firsts, 113; Denver and Rio Grande firsts, 71%; M. K., and T., gen. 68, 69; do. 58, 591; Northern Pac. firsts, 115; do. seconds, 104%; Northwestern cous, 141%; do. seconds, 104%; Northern Pac. Col. distal. 1124%; Vest Shore, 105%; do. pfd., 77%; Am. Express, 105%; Bos. Alt. Line pfd., 97%; C. B. C. and R. N., 25; Canada Southern, 25%; Canton, 550; Cen. Lac., 30; Ches, and Col., 50; Con. Coal, 22; Del, and Hud. 109%; Del, & Lack., 129%; Den, & R. G. Li Eric, 27%; do. pfd., 61%; Fort Wayne, 129%; Harlem, 215; Hous, & Tex., 19; Ill. Cent. 110; Kanass & Texas, 16; L. E. & W., 16; Lake Shore, 30%; Morthwestern, 107%; do. pfd., 14%; Northwestern, 107

Following is the range of prices in the Chicag market, furnished by B. K. Plain & Co., St. Clou-Ballding, corner, Ninth and F street; ar Opng. High. 16% 76% 76% 76% 81% 81% 7614 7614 8114 46% 46% 45% 46% 51% 51% 31% 32 31%

31% The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Messrs. Bell & Co., Bankers, No. 1437 Pennsyl-vania avenue: February 13, 1828, District Columbia Bonds. Rid. Asked. District Columbia Bonds.

5. 1891 Per Impt. gold.

7. 191 Pes. Impt. currency

7. 1892 Market Stock. currency

8. 192, 90-year funding, gold

8. 193, 90-year funding, gold

7. 193 Market Stock. currency

8. 1902, 80-year funding, gold.

7. 193, Market Stock. currency

8. 1902, 80-year funding, gold.

7. 193, Water Stock. currency

8. 1902, Funding, currency.

Overdue Greechack 8s.

Missellaneous Bonds:

Washington and Gwan R. R. Co.

Masonic Hall bonds.

Washington and Gwan R. R. Co.

Masonic Hall bonds.

Wash Lt. Inf. is mortgage.

Washington Gas Light Co. bonds.

National Bank Blocks:

Bank of Washington.

100.

Bank of Republic.

100.

Metropolitian.

100. 112

300 162 190 213 129 166 112 160 63 13

15@16c. WHISKY higher, \$1,21@1,25. BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET,
BALTIMORE Feb. 13.—Virginia 6s, past due coupons, 65; do. new 8s, 65; do. 10-10s, 3s bid to-day.

Department Changes.

The following department changes have been made recently:

In the Postoffice Cepartment the following have been promoted: L. S. Etamer, of New Jersey, from \$1.490 to \$1.600; J. B. Forkes, of New Jersey, from \$1.490 to \$1.600; Miss Lizzie Caperton, of West Virginia, from \$1.000 to \$1.200; Mrs. Mary L. Town, of Wisconsin, from \$500 to \$1.000; Geo. W. Thornley, of Maryland, a clerk of the \$1.000 class, removed.

In the patent office promotions have been made as follows: Eugene A. Byrnes, New York, second to first assistant examiner, \$1.000 to \$1.600; Thomas A. Witherspoon, Tennessee, fourth to third assistant examiner, \$1.100 to \$1.600; Thomas A. Witherspoon, Tennessee, fourth to third assistant examiner, \$1.100 to \$1.600; Department Changes,

CITY ITEMS.

Howland Destal Association, 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Fennsylvanis avenue. E. P. Howland, M. D. C. H. Howland, D. D. B., surjeal, operative, and mechanical dentists. Extractions, under nitrons exide, 50 cents each tooth, and only 50 centsjextra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered nitrous exide to over 45,000 persons. Artificial teeth 37 per set. Gold, amaigam, and white fillings Insorted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

Brassley, a pure rye whisky, the best on the market for the price, \$4 per gailon, \$1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 20 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, \$18 F street northwest. "ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."—Fresh Alder-ney Butter churned every morning and dolty-ered in 55 pound. "Ward" prints, as 45 cents per pound. Also cottage cheese, 5 cents per ball; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

HELPING THE NEEDY.

Some of the Experiences Among the Distressed. "There is a good deal of suffering among the

"There is a good deal of suffering among the poor at this time," said Mr. L. S. Emery, general secretary of the Associated Charities, to a REFUELICAN reporter at his rooms yesterday, "and much of it, too, could not be avoided. It is in consequence of old ago, sickness, widows with small children, lack of employment, and other things needless to mention. Say what you will about some of these people bringing this distress upon themselves, but there are at least 1,000 families in meed, who would have avoided such a situation if they could. They will not come to the Associated Charities because they understand that we require work of them if they are able to perform it," "We have wood to saw, so that when a man able to work comes here and says that he has notbing to cat at home, he is asked to work a couple of hours as part payment for what he received to carry home to his family. The lazy shirk keeps clear of us, but the honest man pulls off his coat and willingly goes to work. When a man on the street tells you that he has been here and nothing was done for him, take his name and send it here, and the chances are we will give you a good reason for it. We have about 7,000 names. This is an accumulation of about six years work. Our volunter corps of visitors covers the entire District, and at this season of the year we have to be on the alert to prevent being taken advantage of."

"We have about forty calters daily, and the strain inpon us is very heavy. Probably about one-half of this number is entitled to immediat relief, and one day's observation at the central office would cure any of the skeptles about real suffering, and the necessity for systematic almost wing." The secretary found himself too much in demand to continue the conversation, promising to resume it at nuture day.

Don't Go Craxy.

"Mens sana in corpore sano." is an old say.

Don't Go Crazy.

Sent to Jail for One Year. Judge Snell resterday gave Richard Hill solored, one year in lail for shooting at Francis Whittington, also colored. The grouble occurred about a drink of whisky.

BROWNELL,-Saturday, Feb. 11, 1819, Polly Young Brownell... Funeral at the residence of Chief Justice Waite, 1415 I street, on Tucsday at 10 o'clock Walle, 1415 Parter, or a. m. a. m. EMMONS—Sunday, Feb. 12, 1848, at 8 a. m. EMMONS—Sunday, Feb. 14, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Chapel of Oak Hill Cemetery Friends of the family are invited to be present without further notice. Carriages start from St. John's Church at 2.70 p. m. DEMICK—In Washington, Feb. 11, 1885, the St. John's Church at 2:30 p. m.

REMICK—In Washington, Feb. 11, 1885, the
Rev. Thortiv Remick, aged 75 years.

Funeral Feb. 14, at 3 p. m., at the Methodist
Protestant Church, Thirty-first atreet, West
Washington, Friends and sequalntances invited to attend, Interment private.

YOUNG—On Feb. 12, at 5:19 p. m., William
Funeral from his late residence, 751 Eighth
street southeast, Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 p.

m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to
attend.

> UNDERTARERA. W. R. SPEARE,

940 F Street Northwest.

most reasonable terms.

[Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.] TELEPHONE CALL-840.

haven't many words to say to you, but they are to the point. If you or any member of your family or triends are suffering from oughs, colds, hoarseness, pleurisy, influenza, encumonia, or other chest trouble, or from houmatism, weak back, kidney affection, or rhoumatism, weak back, kidney affection, or pains in any other portion of your body, take my advice and use Benson's Plasters, an old and standard remedy recommended by leading a backers. They are not a "nostrum," but a scient combination of valuable medicinal ingredi nts overcoming and eradicating pains quickly and permanently. Ask for Benson's and take no other, however fisteringly recommended

APAH HEAD Passages, Allays HAYFEVER DE Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Senses of Taste and State Price of Page 5, Smith

SAVED HIS LEG!

SCROFULA

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swirt Braceric Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Telephone 133-5. Personal attention given to orders or

requests for prices. del6-3m TO WEAK MEN offering from the

"Take a Pill?"

ipation, relieve Sick Headache, Neuraigia, and Rheumatism. They contain no calomel and are sugar-coated. Mild, but effective, they are the favorite family medicine. As an after-dinner pill, used by thousands.

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Bold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Unequaled in Tone, Touch, Workman-ship, and Durability.

Special attention of Purchasers is invited to or "New Artistic Styles." finished in de-"Mens sana in corpore sano," is an old say ing and means "A sound mind, in: a sound body," Such can only be obtained by using the Buckland's Scotch Oats Essence, the great Brain and Norve Food, Healer and Nature's natura Nerve Tonie. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, a fine as of prominent makes at all prices.

Undertaker,

Everything strictly first-class and on the



TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

BONE CURED!

Lithonia, Ga., August 11, 1877.

The Swiff Bracipic Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlement last sever since I was a child, the disease undoubtedly being bereditary, as my mother suffered from scroulous symptoms. As I advanced to manchood my affliction increased until the maledy became harrassing and painful beyond the power of words to describe. My right leg particularly became fearfully involved, the shout four-fitted processing the fear of the left leg being less painful of the left leg being less painful of the left leg being less painful on the left leg being less painful of the left leg being less painful on the less on my shout four-fitted cater' through the flesh into the bone. In order to save my life the doe lors determined to amputate my leg below the knee. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. P. Bond, of Lithonia. But the loss of my leg gave me only temporary relief. The poison was still fit my system and son began to show the appeared on my left leg, covering it from the knee to the inater, in the leg of the blood which coach from the buge ulcers, and the sores and rottening holes were so offensive that my fellow-workmen could not stand the steach and would move away from me.

Last winter I was persuaded to try 8. S. & As a last effort I consented to do so, and appetite. I soon began to feel the good effects of the medicine, the offensive running began to grow less and feast working the solid, and to day, after using twenty-onehottles, I am as hade and stout a man of my my arrest old, but feel now younger and stringer hout it by goons. Nothing is to be seen of the terrible disease, or to remind me of the torture I suffered for so many years, except he scars of the perfectly healed ulcers.

I want the world to know of the almost miraculous cure effected on me by 8. S. and 1 to 1 page 1 page 1 page 1 page 2 page 2 page 2 page 2 page 2 page 3 page 3 page 3 page 3 page 4 pag

RIDER & ADDISON, Paper, Blank Books, and

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treatise swaled containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge, Address, PROF.F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, Conn.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

"Whose?" "Why, Ayer's, of course."

AYER'S PILLS are the best. They regulate Digestion, cure Billousness, Colic, and

Rivero STORMS.

HIGHEST DECORATIVE ART PIANOS FOR RENT.

WM. KNABE & CO., 817 MARKET SPACE. G. L. WILD & BROS. 709 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

The Favorite and Unequaled Pianos, also Gally's Wonderful Self-Playing Instruments at lowest prices and easy terms. Pianos for ront at reduced rates. Special at-tention to truting and requiring. Planos moved

Franz Waldecker & Cc. 521 Seventh St. N. W.

Pianos, Organs, Music, and Musical Instruments.

Manufacturers of Musical Instruments and Strings. IVERS & POND, Everett Pianos, and other makes.

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ular vote. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place every month, and its Grand Quarterly Drawings take place in March, June, Septem-ber, and December.

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50,000 is... 50,000 is... 50,000 is... 25,000 is... 10,000 are... 5,000 are... 1,000 are... 500 are... 200 are...

1 Prize of 1 Prize of 1 Prize of 2 Prizes of 2 Prizes of 5 prizes of 20 Prizes of 200 Prizes of 500 Prizes of

100 Prizes of \$500 are... 100 Prizes of 300 are... 100 Prizes of 200 are...

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TURKISH AND RUSSIAN Over a Million Distributed. .

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Under New Management.



Young America out of sorts-advised to try Turkish Baths,



He calls on Dr. Boves and signs the



He disrobes and enters the hot room





He takes a plunge.

He cools off, robes himself, and brushes



Takes leave of the Doctor gay as a lark.



WE LIVE UPON THE VAPOR.

Why the Turkish Bath Cures Disease.

Disease.

The causes of diseases are various. Poisonous and effete maiter in the blood, obstructed circulation of the blood, impaired vitality, disturbed fuctions of the vital organs; exhaustion of brain and nerve power, suppressed action of the excreting organs, such as the skin, kidneys, bowels, &c., want of nutrition, and impure blood are among the producing causes of disease.

There is no one agent that exerts such powerful influence over these causes, and that is so capable of radically removing them, as the Turkish Bath. The tissues of the body, as well as the elements of the blood, can be thoroughly cleansed and purified through this bath. The larger portion of the effete matter of the body should be carried off through the pores of the skin. The bath excites a healthy, vigorous action of the skin, and removes thereby impurities from the body and blood. The rubbing and manipulating given in the bath are the principal influences in proventies; elementing and equaliting the The rubbing and manipulating given in the bath are the principal influences in promoting circulation and equalizing it throughout all parts of the body.

Where there is obstructed circulation in the internal organs, rubbing and heat applied to the surface draw the blood away from the obstructed part, thus establishing a healthy circulation in all parts.

The high temperature in the bath destroys disease germs in the blood. Many chronic diseases are due to living germs in the blood, which multiply rapidly, obstructing circulation and impairing the functions of the vital organs. A temperature of 160 will destroy these germs and the perspiration removes them from the system.

The bath establishes a healthy action of The bath establishes a healthy action of the skin, makes it firm and clastic, and capable of resisting cold.

The truth is, the body can be thoroughly renovated, and healthy action established and maintained by means of the Turkish

The Bath as a Luxury.

The Bath as a Luxury.

Health is the greatest inxury a man of weman can enjoy. To maintain health, or to restore it when lost, is the true way to secure the greatest physical enjoyment. Many people carry about with them both dead and inting matter. The Turkish flath reinjves the dard and effect matter from the living tissues, and so purifies the system that it can take on healthy, vital tissue in place of the dead material removed. It is a great luxury to be clean. No person can be theroughly clean who dees not take the Turkish Bath. The ordinary hain will not cleanse the interior portion of the bedy. If only washes the surface. The Turkish Bath cleanses the tissues all through, it empsys the effect and dead matter from the muscles, never, bones, brain, and from all the tissues of the bddy. To be thoroughly cleansed of these impurities is one of the greatest tuxuries of the spe. Try it and you will be convinced. greatest luxuries of the size. Try it and you wit be convinced:
The entire bath is on the first floor and conveniently located, and can be reached by all the treet car and herdic lines;
BATHING HOURS: From 8 a. m. till 2 p. m. Not open on Sindays. Lattless DAYs, Mondays and Fridays.
Hoping to receive your patronage, we are, your obedient servants.

your obelient servants,
A. E. BOVEE & CO., Proprietors,
JOHN N. BOVEE, Medical Electrician.
Office House-7 to 8:30 s, m. and 4 to 9 p. m.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 12, 1888. Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B

Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and Streets—

\$30 A. M.—East Tennessee mail daily for Warrenton, Gordonaville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and stations between Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanoke, Bristol, Knoxville, Rome, Calera, Montgomery, and New Orleans. Pullman Geoper Washington to New Orleans.

11:24 A. M.—Fast mail daily for Warrenton, Charlottesville, Gordonaville, stations Chesapeake and Ohio route, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville, and stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensborg, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Allanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas, and California Fullman Biscoper New York to Atlanta in connection with Fullman Sleeper Mew York to Atlanta in connection with Fullman Sleeper Mainta to New Orleans and Mann Boudo, a Sleepers for Birmingham, Vict-Jung, and Shreveport. Fullman deeper Parville to Columbia and Charleston. Solid trains Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C. & O. Foulte points on Sundaya.

connect for C. & O. route points on Sundaya. 9:85 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manas-sas, Strasburg, and Intermediate sta-

sas, Strasburg, and Intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M. — Western express daily for Warrenton, Gerdonsville, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louisman Sieepers and solid tatos Washingion to Louisville; also for Lynching,
Bristol, Chaitaneoga, Morenia, Little
Rock, and all southwestern yould,
Through Pullman Sieepers Washington
to Memphis without change washington
to Memphis without change sality for Lynchburg, Danville, Rainigh Asheville,
Charlotte, Columbia, Alken, Augusta,
Atlanta, Montgomery Tew Orleans,
Texas, and California, Tew Orleans, via
Atlanta and Montgomery. Pullman
Sieepers Washington to Alken, S. C.
TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DILeave Washington 12 a. m. daily, except Sun-

Leave Washington 9:12 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:35 p. m. daily, arriving at Round Hill 11:48 a. m. and 7:21 p. m. returning, leave Round Hill 11:48 a. m. and 7:21 p. m. returning, leave Round Hill 15:50 a. m. daily and 1:20 p. m. daily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:30 a. m. and 8:55 p. m.

Through trains from the South via Charlotta, Danville, and Lyuchburg, arrive in Washington 8:30 a. m., 8:23 p. m., via East Tenessee, Bristoi, and Lyuchburg at 11:13 a.m. and 9:40 p. m., via Chesapeake and Ohio route, and Charlotteville at 9:40 p. m. Strasburg local at 9:47 a. m. Charlottestille at vac p. in.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservation, and intickets, Sleeping Car reservation, and information furnished and baggage checked at
office, 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, and at passenger station, Pennsylvania railroad, Sixth and
B streets.

JAB, L TAYLOB.

General Passenger Agent.

THESAPRAKE AND OHIO BOUTE.

Chemport News and Mississippi Valley Company.)

Schedule in effect Nov 12, 1887.

Trains leave Union Depot, 6th and B sta.

10:57 A. M.—For Newport News. Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, Daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norfolk at 7:40 F. M.

11:24 A. M.—For stations on the Chempons, and Ohio, in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Daily except Sunday. Sleeping cars, Clifton Forge to Huntington.

5:80 F. M.—Rest western express daily. Solid train, with Fullman berion to Concinnate, 8t. Louis, Memphis, and New Orlean.

Office 512 Point, ave.

Office 512 Point, ave.

H. W. FULLER,

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

BCREDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 20, 1887.

LEAVE WASHINGTON FROM STATION CORNER OF NEW JERSEY AVE. AND G 8T. For CHICAGO & NORTHWESE, EXp. Daily 10:55 A. M., 9:40 P. M.
FOR CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS, EXp. Daily 2:50 and 9:40 P. M.
FOR CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS, EXp. Daily 10:55 A. M., 8:40 P. M.
FOR PITTSBURG & CLEVE, EXp. Daily 10:55 A. M., 8:40 P. M.
FOR PITTSBURG & CLEVE, Exp. Daily 10:55 A. M., FOR Philadelphia, Newark, and Wilmington, 7:50 A. M., 2:35 P. M., 6:55 P. M., daily, Express, For intermediate points between Ballmore and Fhiladelphia, 5 A. M. and 7:315 P. M.
FOR Baltimore, 5, 6:20, 6:40, 7:20, 8:30, 9:50 A.
M., 12:30, 2:35, 13:0 (4:5 minute train), 3:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:30, 6:30, 6:45, 7:30, 8:35, and 11:30 P. M.
FOR Baltimore, 5, 6:30, 6:40, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M.
FOR ANNAPOLIS, 6:40 and 8:30 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40, 8:40, A. M., 4:40 P.
M. Leave Amapolis, 6:40, 8:30 A. M., 4:40 P.
M. Leave Amapolis, 6:40, 8:30 A. M., 4:40 P.
M. FOR WAS Stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:30, 5:30 A. M., 1:10 P. M.
FOR WAS Stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:30, 5:30 A. M., 1:100 P. M.
FOR Stations on Mctropolitan Branch, 16:35 A.
M., *8:30 A. M., 4:40 P. M., for principal stations only: [1:10 P. M., and 1:30 P. M., [2:10 S. 50, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40 A. M., 1:20 P. M., FOR Gaithersburg and intermediate points, 19:30 A. M., 1:20 P. M., FOR Boyd's and Intermediate stations, 7:50 End (4:40 P. M., 5:35 and 11:30 P. M.
For Stations on Mctropolitan Branch, 16:35 A.
M., *8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., for principal stations only: [1:10 P. M., 5:35 and 11:30 P. M.
For Gaithersburg and intermediate points, 19:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M., 5:35 and 4:11:20 P. M.
For Boyd's and Intermediate stations, 7:50 and 4:10:20 P. M., 5:35 and 4:11:30 P. M.
Church train leaves Washington on Sunday only at 1:10 P. M., 5:00 ping at all stations on BCREDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 20, 1887.

and 10:00 P. M. Church train leaves Washington on Sunday only at 1:10 P. M., stopping at all stations on Metropolitan Branch.

only at 1:10 P. M., stopping at all stations on Metropolitan Branch.

For FREDERICK, 88:40 A. M., †2:30 P. M., †5:30 P. M. Stundays 1:10 P. M.

For HAGERSTOWN, 48:40 A. M., †3:30 P. M. Trains arrive from Chichago, daily, 6:20 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.; from Chichanal and St. Louis, daily, 6:20 A. M. and 2:25 P. M.; from Pittaburg, daily, 7:20 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.; from Pittaburg, daily, 7:20 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.; from Pittaburg, from Philadelphia, Chester, and Wilmington, 10:45 A. M., 2:20, 7:10, and 9:30 P. M., daily, and 11:50 P. M.

From Enigerly and Intermediate points north of Baltimore, 10:46 A. M., 2:30, 7:10, and 9:30 P. M., daily, and 11:50 P. M.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 5:10, 6:25, 6:30, 7:20, 9:05, and 10:90 P. M. On Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 11:50 P. M. On Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 9:05, and 10:90 P. M. On Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 9:05, and 10:90 P. M. On Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays only.

Beggsze called for and checked at hotels.

Baggage called for and checked at hotels and residences on orders left at Ticket Offices, 619 and 1351 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
W. M. CLEMENTS, C. K. LORD, Manager, Gen, Pass, Agent.

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TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station, some side hand B streets, as follows:
For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars at 9:30 a.m., daily; Fast Line, 9:50 a.m., daily to Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati, and Buffet Car to St. Louis burg to Cincinnati, and Buffet Car to St. Louis gially, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altoons to Chicago, Western Express, at 8:10 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Gars Washington to Unicesso and St. Louis, and, except Saturdays, Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis. Pacific Express, if p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis, Pacific Express, if p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with through Sleepers for Louisville and Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

BAILTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD;
For Eric, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, 1950 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9:50 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

For Browklyn, N. 200, 410, 10:90, and 11:20 p. m.
On Sunday, 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:90, 4:10, 10:90, and 11:20 p. m. Limited Express of Fullman Parior and Dining Cars, 9:40 a.m., daily, except Sunday, Bot 3:45 p. m., daily, except Sun

11:30 p. m. 1.1mited Express, Parior and Dinling Care, 9:40 a. m. week days, and 3:30 p. m.
daily,
For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 11:50,
11:40 a. m., 12:50, 2:50, 6:40, 4:10, 4:20, 4:40, 6:50,
13:10, 10:50, and 11:30 p. m. On Sunday, 9:50, 9:50,
11:40 a. m., 2:50, 7:45, 4:10, 4:20, 4:40, 6:50,
13:50, 10:50, and 11:30 p. m. On Sunday, 9:50, 9:50,
11:40 a. m., 2:50, 7:45, 4:10, 6:50, 8:10, 10:50,
and 11:30 p. m.
For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 s. m. and 4:40 p.
m., daily except Sunday.
For Almapolis, 7:20 and 9:00 a. m., 12:55, 4:20,
and 6:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday. Sundays,
50 s. m., 4:10 p. m.
2 LEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG
RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND
WASHINGTON RAILROAD.
For Alexandria, 6:00, 6:30, 8:40, 9:47, 10:57 a. m.,
12:04 noon, 2:05, 4:25, 5:30, 6:30, 6:30, 8:05, 10:30,
and 11:37 p. m. Onstunday at 6:30, 9:17, 10:57 a.
m., 2:30, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:35 p. m.
Accommodations for Quantico, 6:30 p. m.
For Riemmond and the South, 6:00, 10:87 s. m.,
daily, and 6:01 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
Trains leave Alexandria for Washington.

For Richmond and the South, 6:00, 10:37 a. m.; daily, and 6:01 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 7:05, 8:30, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a. m.; 1:20, 2:00, 8:30, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a. m.; 1:20, 2:00, 8:23, 6:10, 7:05, 9:32, and 11:05 p. m. On Sunday at 9:10, and 11:07 a. m.; 2:00, 5:10, 7:05, 9:22, and 10:32 p. m. Tickets and information at the effice, northeast corner of lish street and Fennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. E. FUGH. General Manager.

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For Boston without change, 2:00 . M every day,
For Brooklyn. N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, alfording direct transfer to Fulton street,
avoiding double ferrisage across New York City,
For Philadelphia, 7:20, 2:00, 11:00 and 11:40
a. m., 2:00, 4:10, 6:03, 10:00 and 11:20 p. m. On
Sunday 9:00, 11:40 a. m., 2:00, 4:10, 6:00, 10:00, and
11:20 p. m. Limited Express, Parior and Diuing Cars, 9:60 a. m. week days, and 3:40 p. m.
dally.

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